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Search History

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side by side		result set	
<i>DB=USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L4</u>	L3 and (time\$1 or period\$1)	23	<u>L4</u>
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<u>L2</u>	L1 and volt	53	<u>L2</u>
<i>DB=DWPI,USPT,EPAB,JPAB; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
<u>L1</u>	electr\$7 near5 bacterial	435	<u>L1</u>

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 10 of 10 returned.

1. 6520950. 08 May 00; 18 Feb 03. Method of electroporation-enhanced delivery of active agents. Hofmann; Gunter A., et al. 604/503; A61M025/00.

2. 6399861. 23 May 95; 04 Jun 02. Methods and compositions for the production of stably transformed, fertile monocot plants and cells thereof. Anderson; Paul C., et al. 800/320.1; 800/275 800/288 800/293 800/301 800/302 800/303. A01H005/00 C12N005/04.

3. 6350934. 12 Jul 96; 26 Feb 02. Nucleic acid encoding delta-9 desaturase. Zwick; Michael G., et al. 800/281; 435/320.1 435/412 435/419 435/469 435/470 536/23.2 536/23.6 800/278 800/286 800/287 800/292 800/293 800/294 800/300 800/320.1. C12N005/04 C12N015/29 C12N015/82 A01H005/00.

4. 6335161. 25 Feb 98; 01 Jan 02. Release of intracellular material and the production therefrom of single stranded nucleic acid. Martin; Sophie E.V., et al. 435/6; 435/91.2 436/94. C12Q001/68 C12P019/34 G01N033/48.

5. 6329574. 24 Jul 98; 11 Dec 01. High lysine fertile transgenic corn plants. Lundquist; Ronald C., et al. 800/300.1; 800/278 800/287 800/288 800/293 800/320.1. C12N015/00 A01H001/06 A01H004/00.

6. 6302874. 13 Jul 99; 16 Oct 01. Method and apparatus for electrically assisted topical delivery of agents for cosmetic applications. Zhang; Lei, et al. 604/522; 604/501. A61M031/00.

7. 6103235. 15 Apr 97; 15 Aug 00. Methods of inducing immune tolerance using immunotoxins. Neville; David M., et al. 424/183.1; 424/184.1. A61K039/395 A61K039/00.

8. 6025545. 15 May 95; 15 Feb 00. Methods and compositions for the production of stably transformed, fertile monocot plants and cells thereof. Lundquist; Ronald C., et al. 800/300.1; 536/23.1 536/24.1 800/298 800/300 800/320.1. A01H001/06 A01H004/00 C12M015/00.

9. 5990390. 27 Mar 96; 23 Nov 99. Methods and compositions for the production of stably transformed, fertile monocot plants and cells thereof. Lundquist; Ronald C., et al. 800/302; 536/23.71 800/265 800/268 800/320.1. A01H005/00 A01H004/00 A01H001/20 C12H005/04.

10. 5989846. 06 Jun 95; 23 Nov 99. Assays to identify inducers of plant defense resistance. Klessig; Daniel Frederick, et al. 435/27; 435/184 435/28. C12Q001/30 C12Q001/28.

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Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America

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NEWS 20 Aug 19 IFIPAT, IFICDB, and IFIUDB have been reloaded

NEWS 21 Aug 19 The MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER has been reloaded

NEWS 22 Aug 26 Sequence searching in REGISTRY enhanced

NEWS 23 Sep 03 JAPIO has been reloaded and enhanced

NEWS 24 Sep 16 Experimental properties added to the REGISTRY file

NEWS 25 Sep 16 CA Section Thesaurus available in CAPLUS and CA

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NEWS 27 Oct 21 EVENTLINE has been reloaded

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NEWS 31 Nov 18 DKILIT has been renamed APOLLIT

NEWS 32 Nov 25 More calculated properties added to REGISTRY

NEWS 33 Dec 02 TIBKAT will be removed from STN

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NEWS 36 Dec 17 TOXCENTER enhanced with additional content

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NEWS 41 Jan 21 PHARMAML offering one free connect hour in February 2003

NEWS 42 Jan 29 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to COMPENDEX,
ENERGY, INSPEC

NEWS 43 Feb 13 CANCERLIT is no longer being updated

NEWS 44 Feb 24 METADEX enhancements

NEWS 45 Feb 24 PCTGEN now available on STN

NEWS 46 Feb 24 TEMA now available on STN

NEWS 47 Feb 26 NTIS now allows simultaneous left and right truncation

NEWS 48 Feb 26 PCTFULL now contains images

NEWS 49 Mar 04 SDI PACKAGE for monthly delivery of multifile SDI results

NEWS EXPRESS January 6 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01a,
CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 OCTOBER 2002

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=> S 11 AND VOLTS
1.2 4 L1 AND VOLTS

-> d 12 1-4 bib ab kwic

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 4 MEDLINE
AN 90073642 MEDLINE
DN 90073642 PubMed ID: 2686636
TI A rapid and efficient procedure for transformation of intact *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* by electroporation.
AU Simon J R; McEntee K
CS Department of Biological Chemistry, UCLA School of Medicine 90024.
NC GM 38456 (NIGMS)
SO BIOCHEMICAL AND BIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH COMMUNICATIONS, (1989 Nov 15) 164 (3)
1157-64.
Journal code: 0372516. ISSN: 0006-291X.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 198912
ED Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19970203
Entered Medline: 19891228
AB A rapid and efficient procedure is described for transforming *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* using electroporation to render intact cells permeable to DNA. The technique uses relatively low voltages and is particularly sensitive to low concentrations of plasmid DNA. At the highest voltage used (400 volts), the frequency of transformation increased with the amount of plasmid DNA

between 25 ng and 100 ng. At higher concentrations of DNA (1-1.5 micrograms) electroporation yielded one-third to one-half the number of transformants obtained with a standard lithium acetate pretreatment. Because this method requires neither pretreatment of cells nor addition of polyethylene glycol (PEG), it has several advantages over currently used transformation procedures.

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L2 ANSWER 2 OF 4 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.
 AN 1990:48268 BIOSIS
 DN BA89:25632
 TI A RAPID AND EFFICIENT PROCEDURE FOR TRANSFORMATION OF INTACT *SACCHAROMYCES-CEREVISIAE* BY ELECTROPORATION.
 AU SIMON J R; MCENTEE K
 CS DEP. BIOLOGICAL CHEM., UCLA SCH. MED., LAB. BIOMED. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES, 900 VETERAN AVE., LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90024.
 SO BIOCHEM BIOPHYS RES COMMUN, (1989) 164 (3), 1157-1164.
 CODEN: BBRCA9. ISSN: 0006-291X.
 FS BA; OLD
 LA English
 AB A rapid and efficient procedure is described for transforming *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* using **electroporation** to render intact **cells permeable** to DNA. The technique uses relatively low voltages and is particularly sensitive to low concentrations of plasmid DNA. At the highest voltage used (400 **volts**), the frequency of transformation increased with the amount of plasmid DNA between 25 ng and 100 ng. At higher concentrations of DNA (1-1.5 .mu.g) electroporation yielded one-third to one-half the number of transformants obtained with a standard lithium acetate pretreatment. Because this method requires neither pretreatment of cells nor addition of polyethylene glycol (PEG), it has several advantages over currently used transformation procedures.
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L2 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 AN 1976:126439 CAPLUS
 DN 84:126439
 TI Electrolytic cell for inactivation and destruction of pathogenic material
 IN Shaffer, Peter T. B.
 PA Carborundum Co., USA
 SO U.S., 6 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3923629 CA 1041038 JP 50133173	A A1 A2	19751202 19781024 19751022	US 1974-454637 CA 1975-221887 JP 1975-34592	19740325 19750311 19750324
PRAI	US 1974-454637		19740325		
AB	An electrolytic cell for destroying fluid-born				

pathogenic materials comprises layers of **permeable elec.** conductive material sep'd. by layers of permeable elec. insulation. The conductive layers act as the cell electrodes which are connected to an a.c. source having a current potential of .apprx.0.1-20 **volts** with frequencies of .apprx.0.1-.apprx.10 Hz. A suitable filter housing surrounds the cell and is arranged so that the pathogen-contg. fluid passes through the **permeable electrode** layers of the cell. The pathogenic materials are subjected to the elec. potential set up between the layers and are inactivated or destroyed.

AB An **electrolytic cell** for destroying fluid-born pathogenic materials comprises layers of **permeable elec.** conductive material sep'd. by layers of permeable elec. insulation. The conductive layers act as the cell electrodes which are connected to an a.c. source having a current potential of .apprx.0.1-20 **volts** with frequencies of .apprx.0.1-.apprx.10 Hz. A suitable filter housing surrounds the cell and is arranged so that the pathogen-contg. fluid passes through the **permeable electrode** layers of the cell. The pathogenic materials are subjected to the elec. potential set up between the layers and are inactivated or destroyed.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

AN 1967:15861 CAPLUS

DN 66:15861

TI Preparation of thoria sols by electrodialysis

IN O'Connor, Thomas L.; Juda, Walter; McNally, Paul H.; Rosenberg, Norman W.

PA Diamond Alkali Co.

SO U.S., 10 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE	
PI	US 3280011		19661018	US	19580619	
AB	Fluid, aq. hydrated actinide oxide sols with a controlled and uniform particle size, neutral pH, have several advantages over solid reactor fuels. They are prep'd. by putting an aq. soln. of a Th metal salt in a 1st chamber of an electrodialysis cell bounded on at least one side by a cation-permeable membrane. In a 2nd chamber on the other side of the membrane H ₂ O is passed. An elec. current is conducted across the membrane through the solns. at room temp. The Th ions in the Th salt soln. pass through the membrane from the 1st to the 2nd chamber forming a Th oxide sol in the 2nd chamber. Thus, a soln. contg. UO ₂ SO ₄ 1, Th(SO ₄) ₂ 100, H ₂ SO ₄ 5 g., in H ₂ O to make 1 l. in the cathode compartment is subjected to d.c. (100 amp./ft. ² of an electrodialysis cell). The cell consists of 2 chambers sep'd. by an anion selective membrane. After 5 hrs. of recirculating electrolysis at 85.degree. and a .apprx.5 volts d.c., the pH increases to 6.2; the actinide sol may then be withdrawn from the compartment. Av. particle size is 55 m.mu. which size is not abrasive to bends and orifices of equipment when pumped at fast rates and not small enough to form gels.					
AB	Fluid, aq. hydrated actinide oxide sols with a controlled and uniform particle size, neutral pH, have several advantages over solid reactor fuels. They are prep'd. by putting an aq. soln. of a Th metal salt in a 1st chamber of an electrodialysis cell bounded on at least one side by a cation-permeable membrane. In a 2nd chamber on the other side of the membrane H ₂ O is passed. An elec. current is conducted across the membrane through the solns. at room temp. The Th ions in the Th salt soln. pass through the membrane from the 1st to the 2nd chamber forming a Th oxide sol in the 2nd chamber. Thus, a soln. contg. UO ₂ SO ₄ 1, Th(SO ₄) ₂ 100, H ₂ SO ₄ 5 g., in H ₂ O to make 1 l. in the cathode compartment is subjected to d.c. (100 amp./ft. ² of an electrodialysis cell). The cell consists of 2 chambers sep'd. by an anion selective membrane. After 5 hrs. of recirculating electrolysis at					

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equipment when pumped at fast rates and not small enough to form gels.

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No.	Doccode	Number of pages
1	CTRS	9
2	892	1

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